

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 707.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1801.

[VOL. XV.

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## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Debates on Mr. Grundy's Resolution for establishing Circuit Courts, continued from our last.*

Wednesday, November 18.

Mr. HOWARD observed that he felt extreme solicitude on the decision of the question, a solicitude which arose not from any interest, which he had in it as a professional man but merely from that which he had in common with all his fellow citizens, in the establishment of an able and an independent judiciary.

The man who could feel indifferent as to the determination of this question must be extremely regardless of consequences, when he recollects that with the purity and soundness of our judiciary system is linked the preservation of his life, his property and reputation.

It had been said that the change would be beneficial to young lawyers. Being himself of that description, he would of course be served by it; but far was he from wishing to see a measure adopted, which would be attended with general effects so detrimental. He readily admitted that the present constitution of the district courts was defective. But the imperfections which existed, simply required amendment, & were far from rendering necessary a radical change of the system. The only argument of weight which he had heard in favour of such a change, was the inconvenience of the attendance of witnesses at district courts; but much of the force of this argument was obviated by the consideration, that in chancery suits the attendance of witnesses was unnecessary, that the party had only to take depositions and transmit them to the court, and could even without his own personal presence have his business done, and obtain complete justice.

Great and well founded complaints had echoed through the state of the multiplicity of our counties. Even the advocates for the new judiciary system had united in the common regret at this evil. But whence arose the inconvenience attending the multiplication of counties? certainly the creation of offices, where there were not men to fill them properly, & the creation of local expenditures, where revenue was not raised to discharge them. And yet shall we increase these evils, when they are already so sensibly felt? shall we give to these counties new advantages which they never contemplated when they became counties? shall we require from among them officers of a still higher grade, and incur charges still more burthenome, by extending to them an expensive system of judiciary? he lamented that there was a refinement and subtlety in some of the arguments of the gentleman who spoke last, which rendered it difficult for him to understand them. There was one argument, indeed, which he easily understood, and he thought, as easily saw the fallacy of,—that was that as all the people contributed equally to the support of the general expenses of government, they should all upon the broad principles of equality, enjoy the same local advantages. But from whence did the gentleman obtain the premises on which the conclusion was founded? surely it was not from any public record that he learnt that the several counties contributed equally towards the public expenditures. If he would take the trouble of examining the books of the auditor and treasurer; he would find that some counties contributed nothing;—he would find that the county of Gallatin had paid into the treasury 23 cents, and that the whole revenue from the county of Breckinridge amounted to but 48 dollars, whilst the claims on the state were 58. To these were to be added the expenses of the quarter session courts. Whothen was it that paid the expenses of these courts?

Was it the county of Breckinridge? No; it was the old, the rich, and populous counties. What then became of that great principle of equality on which so much was bottomed. The principle of equality is good. It is likewise popular, and on that account is brought forward. But it does not apply. It is possible to extend a principle, however good, so far as to produce bad effects: there is a salutary point in acting upon the principle of equality, which I hope we shall now

go beyond. The principle of equality, cannot require, that there shall be the same public expenditure on the counties that pay nothing, as on those that pay all into the treasury.

But it was urged that the present system was oppressive. How happened it then, that the people had made no complaints of the oppression,—that no petition had called the attention of the legislature to their grievances and solicited a redress of them?

There was, he thought, in the whole of the reasoning upon this subject one great radical mistake. The rights of man, and that political equality which is founded on these rights,—are, in the course of argument transferred to counties. Hence certain districts or country, because they happen to be called by the same name are all supposed to be possessed of the same rights. They are all counties, and as counties, it is said claim the same public attention, the same local institutions, the same national expenditures: and all this without any regard to population,—without any regard to the original elements out of which the rights of counties are compounded: for surely if the rights of any individual man be equal to those of his fellow men: the aggregate rights of any body of men will bear the same proportion to those of any other body of men, as the number of individuals in the one body bears to the number of individuals in the other. It is absurd then to speak of counties and what they are entitled to, without paying any regard to their population.

In fact the people of Kentucky have no such ideas. It is not they who complain of their not having equal rights. The complaints which are made about the district courts, flow from the inhabitants of your little towns. A circuit court, they think would convert them into great towns, and their rippling houses and bake shops would rise in importance. In reply to the objection which had been made to the circuit courts on the ground of incompetency,—it had been said that parties injured by their decisions, had the right of appeal. But surely it was a very poor consolation to a man, that after he had incurred the trouble and expences of carrying a suit completely through a court of justice, to tell him that he could obtain redress by an appeal. Would it not be better,—would it not be attended with less cost to the public and less vexation to the individual, that the courts should be so constituted that a man might indulge the expectation, of obtaining at once a decision conformable to the principles of law, and to the justice of the case?

Under the proposed plan, the judges must be multiplied, and young lawyers of course must be called to the bench:—for the compensation which could be afforded would be no inducement, to gentlemen engaged in a lucrative and extensive practice. But though a young lawyer himself; he would say that they were of all men the most unfit to assume the character of a judge. More frequently in pursuit of legal subtleties, than of solid justice:—there was great reason to fear that found principles would seldom be the criterion of their decisions. As associates with these young lawyers, it had been proposed that we should have plain men of good understanding, of a similar description with those who now preside in our quarter session courts,—men who last year were represented by the advocates of the new system as totally disqualified for the offices they filled,—but now by some metamorphosis, had become the luminarys of their country.

Mr. Howard then made some observations on the article of expense, and concluded with recommending to the attention of the committee the example of the Virginia legislature, who on a question somewhat similar, had carefully avoided any precipitate change in their judiciary, and taken the utmost pains before they acted, called to their aid the best ability of their country.

Mr. BRIDGES observed that the resolution now before the committee contemplated a radical change in that department of government, which of all others ought to be most secure and free from error, and that as the happiness of the whole community depended on its perfection, it ought to be a subject of the most cool and dispassionate deliberation. The reasons urged on Thursday last by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Grady) why a change ought to take

place, appeared to devide themselves into two parts: first, the present system, he says, is unequal since the people from the remote parts of the state, have to attend at Bairdstown and Danville, to have their business done, when the people in the neighbourhood of these places, have the business done in their own counties. To obviate this objection, Mr. Bridges, observed, it would be necessary to enquire what was the reason which had induced the legislature to pass the law organizing district courts, and why they were not extended south of Green river. At the time those courts were organized, there was a variety of land disputes in this country, which were confined to the northern side of Green river where, at that time, the disputed claims lay. But since the settlement of the vacant lands on the south of Green river, under a late act of assembly, disputes had arisen among the settlers, and it had become necessary to extend those courts to the counties south of Green river. They might, he thought, be advantageously extended, by fixing one at Greentown, and another in some other part of that country: and such an arrangement, he conceived, would fully obviate the objection of their being unequally distributed.

But, says the gentleman from Washington, why should I be compelled to attend out of my own county with my witnesses to defend my claim in a district court? I agree said (Mr. Bridges) that abuses have been made to the district court law, and that in consequence of those abuses, almost every suit may now be brought in that court, contrary to the intention of the legislature who passed the law for its institution. An amendment, however, of the district court law will cure that evil. Let the district courts be confined to the trial of criminal cases:—to suits in chancery, and to causes which involve the titles to land. Let all causes which require the attendance of a jury be confined to the courts of quarter session. Then the parties and the witnesses need not attend the court, as the deposition may be taken and sent to the district court: and the witness who is to ascertain a fact in a suit in chancery, is as apt to be found out of the county as in it,—and more so when I consider the dispersed situation of the witnesses, who are to prove the calls of the entries, &c.

But, (says the same gentleman) this will not cure the evil, as the parties must attend for orders of survey, —committions to take depositions, &c.

In reply to this objection Mr. Bridges observed, that the attorney could always obtain the order of survey, without the presence of the party, and that as to depositions a late act of assembly had rendered no *debetum* necessary.

The establishment of circuit courts, he conceived, would be attended with a very serious evil to the poorer litigants.—The wealthy would transfer their claims to some friend in another state, and under the color of his name, would bring suit in the federal court, where they might have the benefit of those attorneys who are conversant in the law and who would not attend the circuit court. Another disadvantage indeed would attend these circuit courts. They would not only be destitute of lawyers of sufficient abilities but judges themselves could not be procured.—The young attorneys must be had recourse to, to preside in them, and they are far from being qualified for the office. If there be one learned judge & two unlearned ones; nothing better will be the result, then if one only presided.—Their decision will either be that of this one learned judge, or it will be the opinion of the two who have no knowledge of the law. And is it possible (said he) that an associate judge, who scarcely knows the use of a scale and dividers, can be competent to decide on the important land causes?

He then entered into a statement of the comparative expenses of the two systems, which he exhibited in the following manner:

*Expenses of the present system of Judiciary.*

DOLLS.	6 district judges at 600 dollars each,	3,600
	Attorney-general 850 dollars allowance by the act of assembly,	850
	7 district clerks' for ex-officio services,	420
	7 district sheriffs' for do.	670

*DOLLS.*  
120 quarter session judges at 120 per day, to sit 5 days in each term,

5160

43 quarter session sheriffs for ex-officio services supposing they are allowed the greatest sum allowed by law,

1290

43 sheriffs for do.

1720

13,710

*Expenses of the Proposed Plan.*  
9 Circuit judges at 700 dollars each,

6,300

86 associate judges for 43 counties at 120 per day, allowing them to let 7 days in each term and 3 times in the year,

3,612

43 circuit court clerks, for ex-officio services, at 60 dollars per year,

2,580

43 circuit sheriffs for do at 70 dollars per year,

3,910

Attorney general,

100

26,002

Saving a balance in favor of the present plan,

2,922

670

2,962

From the above calculation of the expenses of the present system, there might be a deduction of \$70 dollars, the allowance to district sheriffs, and they compelled to attend the district courts for the fees arising from suits tried there from other counties,—and then the balance in favor of the present system will be 2962 dollars.

He did not take into consideration the expenses of the trial of criminals, because by the act of assembly the convicted is bound to pay the cost of his prosecution, and because there is probably of there being as many criminals, under the proposed plan as under the present.

As to criminal cases, a change at present would be dangerous,—for in the frontier counties, there are no jails for the confinement of criminals—it would be in effect turning them all loose. As to guards, if there are circuit courts, there must be 43 guards: if there are district courts, there will be 6 or 7,—and consequently, guards under the proposed system, will cost more than under the present.

Mr. HENRY apologized for saying any thing upon a subject after so much had fallen from other gentlemen.

It was a subject, however, which admitted of being placed in different points of light, and every way of viewing it might be attended with advantage. Before any radical change ought to be made; he conceived that the defects of the present system ought to be so conspicuous to every beholder, that there should be a general conviction of the necessity of it. The question had been long agitated, but did not appear to have gained any accidence of advocates.

It was a circumstance striking the mind on the first view of the plan, and which ought to induce the utmost circumspection, that the plan was a new one. No such one existed in any part of the United States, but in the district of Maine. He then took a view of the judiciary establishment in the several states: and observed that though a superior court in every county existed in the state of Rhode Island; yet that there were in that state only 5 counties. As to the state of Pennsylvania, which had been always referred to as an example functioning circuit courts; it was to be remembered, that there were in that state only 27 counties with a population of 602,365; whilst in our own state, with a population of only 220,955, we had 43 counties. The circuit court plan of Pennsylvania was therefore virtually the same as the district plan of Kentucky.—In Pennsylvania the number of courts on the circuit system, was no greater than the convenience of the people rendered necessary:—but in our own state, the multiplicity of courts would be so great as to furnish an unanswerable argument, against the adoption of the circuit system.

In consequence of the size and population of the counties in Pennsylvania and some other states, there were generally two or three courts of concurrent jurisdiction in each county.

dition. This he regarded as a very advantageous circumstance, as where partiality was suspected, it afforded to the parties an opportunity of removing their causes from one court to another.

The idea of putting all the divisions of the public territory upon precisely the same footing because they happened to be called by the same names—he considered as altogether preposterous, as would be apparent, he thought, to any man who would make a comparative estimate of the support which government derived from the counties of Floyd and Fayette.

The district plan he considered as affording great convenience to the poor man when suing the man of property:—The poor man might live in Scott; the rich man in Madison:—but he was not obliged to go all the way to Madison to obtain justice, as he would be on the circuit court plan, but was enabled to meet him on middle ground in Fayette.

He concluded with making some observations on the high expences of the proposed system, and dilated on the inconveniences, and evils which would result from a single judge presiding in a court.

#### LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

##### AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act for settling and improving the Vacant Lands of this Commonwealth."

Whereas the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, of the Commonwealth, for settling and improving the vacant lands of this Commonwealth, hath in many respects been found impolitic and unjust:

Sect. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, that where two hundred acres of vacant lands, or any less quantity, as the case may be, may have been located by a person holding and actually residing upon two hundred acres or a less quantity, obtained under any former law granting lands to settlers South of Green River, he, or they, shall not be obliged to settle and reside upon the lands so located; but shall have the same privileges and rights, as those who locate, settle and reside upon four hundred acres.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, that the eighth section of the above recited act is hereby repealed, except so much as relates to fall-ficks and fall-springs; and two years from the passage of this law, be allowed all persons who have or may obtain certificates by virtue of said act, to obtain warrants in the manner therein directed, on their paying five per cent, per annum, from the time the money becomes due agreeable to said act.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, that persons who have actually obtained certificates for lands, under the authority of any law, for granting lands to settlers South of Green River, and who have located the same, shall not be at liberty to relinquish the same, and locate and hold it under the above recited act.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, that as soon as any person shall have obtained his warrant as aforesaid, he may proceed immediately thereafter to survey the land so appropriated, and the patent shall issue, and the land be completely vested without further limitation.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, that no claim granted under any law passed prior to the year 1800, for granting relief to settlers South of Green River, where the same is surveyed, and a plat and certificate thereof returned to the Register's office, shall be affected by any claim originated under the act entitled "An act for settling and improving the vacant lands of this Commonwealth," or any law that may be hereafter passed.

And all persons who have obtained or may hereafter obtain a certificate for any vacant land within this Commonwealth shall enter the said land with the commissioner of the tax, and pay taxes thereon in the same manner with lands held by patent.

And for receiving, recording, and a copy of any certificate granted to any settler on vacant lands the clerk shall receive 25 cents and no more. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

##### AN ACT

Prolonging the time for removing Certificates, which through mistake, have been located on Military, or other Prior Claims.

Whereas it is represented to the present General Assembly, that the law is about to expire giving further time to remove certificates, which through mistake were located on military or other claims.

Sect. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, that the benefit & provisions of the second section of the act entitled "an act for granting relief to settlers South of Green River," passed December the 11th, 1800, be extended so as

to operate and be in full force, until the further direction of the Legislature. This act shall be in force from its passage. Approved, December 19th 1801.

#### CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

##### House of Representatives.

December 7, 1801.

This being the constitutional day for the meeting of Congress, the house of representatives convened in their new chamber in the south wing of the capitol.

At half past 11 o'clock the members took their seats, present 81 members.

A Quorum being present, the members proceeded to the choice of a Speaker,

Mr. Griffis and Mr. Davis tellers.

When the ballots were taken the following result was declared.

53 votes for Nathaniel Macon,

25 for James A. Bayard,

2 for Gen. Samuel Smith,

Whereupon Mr. Macon was declared speaker, and conducted to the chair.

On which he made his acknowledgement to the house for the honor conferred on him, with an assurance that it would be his endeavour to discharge the duties of the chair with integrity and fidelity.

The speaker was then qualified to support the constitution of the United States; after which he qualified the members to the same effect.

The house proceeded to the election of a clerk. The ballots being counted, it appeared that,

John Beckley had 57 votes

Mr. Oswald 29

On which Mr. Beckley appeared, and took the oath of office.

Mr. Otis delivered a message from the Senate informing the house that the Senate had made a quorum, and had in the absence of the vice-president chosen Abraham Baldwin, president *pro tempore*, and that they were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Gen. Smith of Maryland, the house resolved that a message be sent by the clerk to the Senate, informing them that the house had made choice of Nathaniel Macon as speaker, and that they were ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Wheaton was chosen sergeant at arms by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Claxton was unanimously chosen door keeper, and Mr. Dun assistant door keeper.

Mr. Otis delivered a message from the Senate, informing the house that they had appointed a committee, to unite with a committee of the house, to wait upon the President, and inform him that the two houses had formed, and were ready to receive any communications from him; and that on their part they had chosen Mr. Anderson and Mr. Jackson.

The house immediately concurred, and appointed Mr. S Smith, Mr. Griffis, and Mr. Davids.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had appointed a committee, to unite with a committee to be appointed by the house, to take into consideration a statement made by the clerk of the Senate, of the books & charts belonging to Congress in his hands.

The house concurred, and a committee of three members was appointed.

Resolved, that each member be permitted to receive during the session, at the public expense, three newspapers.

Resolved, that the rules of the last house, until altered by this house, remain in force.

On motion, resolved, that a committee of five members be appointed to prepare a set of standing rules for the house.

The committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had executed the duty assigned them, and that the President had informed them that he would submit his communications to each house to-morrow.

Lexington, December 25.

The Editor respectfully presents to his readers the compliments of the season.—This number closes the publication for the year 1801, and with it, he fondly hopes the painful task of detailing accounts of the effusion of human blood. The prospects of universal peace must give infinite pleasure to every philanthropic mind; as it will afford an opportunity of cultivating the earth, and improving those arts and manufactures which have a tendency to increase the happiness of the human race.

##### B E A R W O R E C O U N T E R F E I T S .

There are in circulation a number of counterfeit Spanish Dollars, of the date 1799, they are of composition very much resembling silver, easily discovered on ringing by a sharp sound. The impression is

further stronger than in the good dollars.—The letters C and S in the word CALORUS, the letter G in GRATIA and the letter S in Hispan are badly executed; but what appears most remarkable is the milling on the edge, which although well executed leaves in one part a niche, which appears to have been occasioned by the meeting of the tool with which it is executed.

William Moreman and Jofah Bradley, of Madison county charged with making the above counterfeits have been examined by the court of fact county and are ordered to further trial. The necessary apparatus for coining was found upon them, together with a number of those counterfeits ready made; it is said they have several partners residing in Lincoln county.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth adjourned on Saturday last; during their session they passed the following acts:

1. An act concerning Daniel Barry;

2. Concerning public roads;

3. Establishing fundy inspections;

4. To amend the penal laws;

5. For the relief of John H. Craig;

6. For the relief of the children of Johiah Young;

7. To amend an act authorizing John Baily to locate certain vacant lands;

8. To amend an act concerning writs of certiorari;

9. For the benefit of Joshua Jones;

10. To amend the act for settling and improving the vacant lands of this Commonwealth;

11. Authorizing the relinquishment of land titles in the register's office;

12. Authorizing the courts of Mercer to use the Danville district jail;

13. To amend the act establishing a revenue;

14. For the relief of James Craig and James Weir;

15. Authorizing a lottery in the town of Millerville;

16. Giving further time to return plats and certificates;

17. To amend the act establishing county Courts and regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace;

18. To legalize the proceedings of Livingston and Logan county courts;

19. To prevent executed slaves in certain cases from being paid for;

20. For the relief of sheriffs, witnesses, &c. attending the Logan district court at certain terms;

21. To amend the act appointing an additional number of trustees to the Jefferson Seminary;

22. For the benefit of Richard Taylor;

23. For the benefit of Joseph Dupuy;

24. For the relief of William Rout;

25. Authorizing Michael Campbell and others to erect a mill on the Beech fork;

26. For the relief of William Rogers;

27. Authorizing the treasurer to receive audited warrants in certain cases;

28. Directing the mode of reviving the criminal common law and providing for appointment of referees;

29. Giving the sheriff of Nicholas further time to make his collections;

30. To amend the act for opening a road from Mann's lick to Big Barren;

31. Concerning the town of Louisville;

32. For the benefit of Sam. M'Gehee;

33. Authorizing commissioners to fix the permanent seat of justice for Campbell county;

34. For repealing the act allowing the governor to draw money out of the treasury to pay for fuel;

35. To limit the number of justices in the several counties;

36. To amend the act for preventing vexatious suits and regulating proceedings in chancery;

37. For the relief of the heirs of Solomon Spears;

38. For the benefit of Hannah M'Kinley;

39. Concerning towns;

40. Directing a sale of part of the estate of David Martin, dec. for the payment of his debts;

41. For the division of Green county;

42. Confirming the proceedings of the county court of Wayne;

43. Giving fundy sheriffs further time to make their collections;

44. For the benefit of William E. Bostwell;

45. Concerning justices of the peace who may accept the office of sheriff or coroner;

46. To amend the acts concerning sheriffs;

47. For the relief of Henry Hawkins;

48. Giving certain priviledges to the owners of fall ticks;

49. Authorizing a sale of part of the estate of George McCully, deceased;

50. Concerning the boundary line between this state and Tennessee;

51. For adding part of Lincoln to Garrard county;

52. To amend the act for the relief of the citizens of Mason county and others;

53. To improve the navigation of the Kentucky river;

54. Granting certain lands to Solomon Brunts and George Wolfcliff;

55. Concerning the jail and penitentiary house;

56. For the benefit of Morrice Langborne;

57. Providing a mode of rectifying mistakes in making certain surveys;

58. For the relief of William Morrow;

59. For the better regulation of the town of Paris;

60. For prolonging the time for removing certificates which through mistake have been located on military or other prior claims;

61. For regulating the appointment of sheriffs;

62. To amend the act for opening the navigation of the South and Stoner's fork of Licking and for other purposes;

63. For altering the time of holding courts in this Commonwealth;

64. For the benefit of Martin Simms;

65. To amend and reduce into one the several acts concerning the militia;

66. To amend the act for establishing the court of appeals and for other purposes;

67. Concerning Philips and Samuel Caldwell;

68. For the appropriation of money;

#### JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

At the store of W. BAYLOR, Lexington,

A quantity of

RED CLOVER SEED,

Warranted good.

December 22, 1801.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, in Clark county, on Miller's creek;

ONE CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE,

Eight years old, blaze face, two white feet, has the fistula, and a tear on the hind part of his near thigh, flesh food all round; pelted and apprised to \$18.

BARNET M'MONAGLE.

October 23rd, 1801.

315

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

S T R A Y E D or Stolen from the subscriber, on the

20th of November last, A BLACK HORSE,

Nine or ten years old, fifteen hands high, with a small blaze in his face, a florish tail, flesh food before, and trotts and canter well. Also went with him,

Fourteen hands high, the hind foot a little white under the fat-lock on the near hind foot, one hip different from the other; is bled-thrown on the right shoulder; flesh food before; a natural trotter, the is four years old last spring. Whoever takes him up and brings them to the owner, on Mill creek, near May's lick, Mason county, or to John Brown, on the Georgetown road, near Lexington, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges by

ELI ANDERSON

Dec. 7th, 1801.

2W

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by

bond, note or book account, are most earnestly requested to come forward and make payment before the first day of March next, at which time he expects to flout for Philadelphia; those who do not avail themselves of this notice, will undoubtedly expect their accounts will be paid out of the hands of the subscriber.

He also wants to purchase a quantity of merchantable WHISKEY, delivered at Frankfort, or Scott's warehouse, on the Kentucky River, for which CASH and MERCHANTS will be given.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

CLEAN DRY SALT,

In lodges at the store of JOHN JORDAN, Jun. & Co. Lexington.—WILLIAM POPE, Jun. will attend for the purpose of selling the same, as agent for

JOHN SPEED.

24th Dec. 1801.

A LITTLE bag by the subscriber, living in Scott county, near Bearfoot mill;

A DARK BAY MARE,

Her off hind foot crooked, docked, a few white hairs on her forehead, brand price rectified, fourteen and half hands high, two years old last spring; appraised to £24.

JOHN MONTAGUE.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Winchester Ky. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

WILLIAM WAYMAN, Clarke county.

William Cotton, Clarke county Howard's upper creek, to the care of Mr. Leavy, Merchant in Lexington. Capt. Richard Taylor, Clarke county. Mrs. Mary T. Hind, Clarke county. Dr. Thomas Hines, Clarke county, on Elkhorn. Mr. Hopkins Muise, Clarke county. Joseph Beatty stone mason, near Wincheller, Clarke county.

Col. Thomas Perkin, Wincheller. Mr. John Culbertson, or William Culbertson, Clarke county. Mr. Richard Ferrel, Clarke county. Mr. William Snethers, living at the mouth of Red River.

Edmund Calloway, P. M.

Dec. 15, 1801.

P R I M E R S ,

On an entire new plan, may be had at this office, by the hundred, dozen or single.

## TO BE SOLD

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,  
At the late dwelling house of  
THOMAS GRAVES, Dec.  
On Cane Run, Fayette County, on Tuesday,  
the 12th of January next,  
A PART OF THE PERSONAL ESTATE  
Of said decedent,

Coffing of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE, AND FARMING UTENSILS  
The terms of sale to be made known on the day of  
sale.

All those who have any demands against the said  
Estate, are requested to make them known so that  
the necessary arrangements may be made to dis-  
charge them; also all those indebted are requested  
to make payment.

**D** BART. GRAVES,  
JNO. GRAVES, jun. {  
BART. COLLINS.  
Fayette, Dec. 14, 1801.  
31t

LINCOLN COUNTY, SC.

September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1801.

IT being suggested to the court, that  
the real estate of Molly Myers deceased,  
when divided amongst her representatives,  
will not exceed the value of thirty pounds  
and it also being suggested by Gideon  
Bolly, that he has purchased the interest  
of four of the representatives, and is de-  
fined of the sale of said estate: On the motion  
of the said Gideon Bolly, it is ordered,  
that a summons issue against Lewis Myers,  
to Garrard county, as one of the re-  
presentatives and heirs of the said Molly  
Myers; against Jacob Beam and Mary  
his wife, to Bullitt county, against Jacob  
Myers, Abraham Bolly and Rebekah his  
wife, Michal Myers and David Myers,  
to Lincoln, as heirs of said Molly Myers,  
to appear here on the first day of the next  
February term of this court, to shew  
cause why the said land should not be sold,  
and the money arising therefrom, divided  
amongst the different representatives.

And it being suggested to the court,  
that Jacob Catteer and Elizabeth his  
wife, and Benjamin Myers, heirs of said  
Molly Myers, are not inhabitants of this  
state; it is ordered that a copy of this order  
be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette  
for eight weeks successively, commanding  
them to appear here on the first day of the  
next February term of this court, to shew  
cause why the said land should not be sold,  
and the money arising from the sale  
distributed among the different representa-  
tives according to law.

A Copy:

+ Witnesses

THOS. MONTGOMERY, D. C. L. C. Q. S.

Millerburgh Lead-Mine

## LOTTERY.

### SCHEME.

1 prize of 600	dollars, is	600
2 300	600	600
6 100	600	600
10 50	500	500
50 20	1000	1000
100 15	1500	1500
2079 9 & a fraction, 19000		
First and last drawn ticket, 100 each, } 200		
		24,000
6000 tickets at 4 dollars each, 24,000		
2,250 Prizes, 3,750 Blanks. Not two		
blanks to a prize.		
15 per cent to be deducted from all prizes;		

The object of this Lottery is to raise  
3600 dollars, in order to improve and ex-  
tend the Lead Mine at Millerburgh,  
Bourbon county. When the immense  
advantage that will result to the commu-  
nity by improving this mine, (by re-  
taining large sums of money in our own  
state) is taken into consideration, there  
scarcely can remain a doubt but that the  
tickets will meet with a rapid sale and the  
drawing commence in April next.

WILLIAM HENRY,

THOMAS HUGHES,

DAVID FLOURNOY,

DANIEL DUNCAN,

JOSEPH DESHAI,

JOHN PICKETT,

DUVAL PAYNE,

WM. E. BOSWELL,

\*\* Tickets to be had of the managers.

rm&tants

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living  
on the head waters of Chapman's fork,  
**ONE DAY TWO YEAR OLD FILLI.**  
Very much mixed with grey hairs, a small blaze  
beginning above the eye, and running down the  
face, near hind foot white; appraised to £2 10s.  
JAMES MITCHEL.

October 27th, 1801.

J. MITCHEL.

\*2d

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on his  
own plantation, where he resides in Gar-  
rard county, on the waters of Paint Lick stream, a  
small white streak on her under lip, no brands per-  
ceivable; appraised to £6 10s.

ONE SORREL FILLI.

About two years old, near thirteen and a half hands  
high, natural trotter, large black in the forehead,  
small white streak on her under lip, no brands per-  
ceivable; appraised to £6 10s.

ELI HUSTON.

28 July, 1801.

J. MITCHEL.

31t

## LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

—o—

The annual general meeting of the  
SHEARERS OF THE LIBRARY.

WILL be held at the house of Mrs.  
M'NEAR in the town of Lexington,  
on the first Saturday in January next  
—precisely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon;  
when the directors and other officers of  
the corporation will be chosen.

Published by order of the directors.

R. PATTERSON, Chm.

Dec. 8th, 1801.

Wanted Immediately;

Two or Three  
JOURNEYMAN COOPERS,

To whom good wages will be given—Also

Two or Three  
APPRENTICES

To the above business.

A general price will be given for  
Eight or Ten Thousand STAVES;

and the payment made on the delivery.  
For particulars apply at my shop, at the lower end of  
Main street, Lexington.

William Dorsey.

Dec. 7, 1801.

6t

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to JOHN A.  
SEITZ, or the late firm of SEITZ &  
LAUMAN, are requested to make  
payment to Mr. GEO. M. JOHNSON pre-  
viously to the 24th day of December  
next; further delays will cause compulso-  
ry measures to be taken indiscriminately.

SALT PETRE.

A Quantity wanted at the store of J.  
A. SIETZ.

Lexington, 5th Nov. 1801.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plati-  
tation in Shelby county in December last  
A BAY MARE, fifteen hands high, well  
made, six years old last spring, has four  
white feet, a blaze in her face, paces, trots  
and canters, branded W W on the near  
shoulder and but tock, was with foal,  
when she went away.—Also, a BROWN  
HORSE, with a bob-tail, fourteen hands  
high, well made, seven or eight years old  
trots and gallops, I do not recollect whe-  
ther the horse was branded or not.—  
Whoever will deliver said mare and horse  
to Dr. W. Warfield in Fayette county,  
or to me in Shelby county, shall receive  
twenty dollars for each.

JOHN POPE.

Nov. 1801.

wwwtp. tf

A good BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,  
A SADDLER, and a TAYLOR,  
who can come well recommended, will  
meet with encouragement, at RICHMOND,  
(Madison court house.)

31t December 10.

At court of Quarter Sessions, continued  
and held for Woodford county at the  
court-house thereto, on Tuesday the 3d  
day of November, 1801.

John Obanion, Complainant,  
against

Aratfield Sharp, Fleming Trigg and  
Parnella his wife, Matilda Sharp,  
Elizabeth Sharp, and Thos. Sharp,  
heirs of Thomas Sharp, deceased  
Defendants.

THE Defendant Fleming Trigg, not  
having entered his appearance herein accord-  
ing to law, and the rules of this court, and it ap-  
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is  
not entitled to the benefit of the laws of the state  
in which he resides, it is ordered, that  
the defendant do appear here, on the first Mon-  
day in March next, and answer the complainant's  
bill; otherwise it will be taken pro confite—That a  
copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Ken-  
tucky Gazette for two months successively, and  
divine some Sunday, immediately after Divine  
services, at Hillsborough meeting house, and another  
copy posted at the door of the court house in this  
county.

Teste **G**eo. Brooke, Clk.

NOTICE.

AN Election for Seven Trustees for  
the Town of Lexington, to serve  
the ensuing year, will be held at the  
Court House in said Town, on Saturday,  
the 2d day of January next, at 2 o'clock,  
in the afternoon.

ROBT. PATTERSON, Chm.  
December 10, 1801.

31t

TANNERS' OIL,

FOR SALE BY

W. M. STORY,

GEORGETOWN.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living on  
South Elkhorn, Fayette county, six miles from  
Lexington, on the eighth day of June, 1801,  
a bound white girl, named

JANE CUMPTON.

About twenty two years of age; had on when she went  
away a striped short gown, and a linen coat.  
Any person that will bring the said girl home, shall re-  
ceive the above reward and all reasonable expenses  
paid by me

Jacob Ryman.

31t

## GREAT BARGAINS.

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for  
a greater part, Extensive Credits will  
be given, in annual payments, the pur-  
chaser giving good bond and security;  
The following PROPERTY I will sell,  
from this day forward, (to wit:)

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the  
Lots of ground they are on, in  
Paris—they begin at the Main Corner  
street facing the Court house, and running  
parallel with the public ground one  
hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame building,  
in which there is a large well finished  
store house and counting room, both  
large fire places of brick; the other part  
well calculated for a tavern, six well fin-  
ished rooms plastered, and four large fire  
places; another room, thirty-five feet by  
twenty, and two fire places, and within  
five feet of the back room door, a brick  
lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—  
The balance of the building of brick,  
two stories high; with four houses, twen-  
ty feet square, rented out to different fami-  
lies; convenient to those are two small  
kitchens—there is a stable and small gar-  
den for the use of the large building. I  
have also nine acres of out lots in ex-  
cellent order for cultivation—Those build-  
ings were first valued by a number of  
workmen at eight thousand dollars; and  
several useful additions have been made to  
them since—I will now give them ex-  
tremely low, and give them clear of all  
incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mason  
county, one mile and three quarters from  
Limetone—two valuable overshot mills,  
in as high credit for manufacturing flour,  
as any in the state, and are now repairing  
and almost done, so as to start in com-  
plete order when the season for grinding  
commences, with the best Burr and Alle-  
gany stones, rolling screens &c.—Those  
mills in the season for grinding, can make  
forty barrels of flour every day that they  
are worked; and any person inclining to  
purchase, can be informed, that the qual-  
ity of the flour is superior to any that  
has been boated from Limetone.—With  
those I will sell a valuable negro man, a  
good miller, the plantation of 140 acres,  
100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in  
the state, a fine clover and blue grass pa-  
ture and meadow, a small dwelling house  
and farm, with other out houses, cherry  
and peach orchard—the title indisputable;  
and I will give it clear of all incum-  
brance. For this property I have in two  
years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Military  
land; fourteen miles from Washington,  
North West of the Ohio river, with a very promising salt lick, supposed to  
have water, a small trial has been made,  
and some salt made by a mr. Sher-  
ry.

I have also two small plantations in  
Bourbon, that I will sell—they are mostly  
salt free land.

I have patents for lands near Montgo-  
mery court house, of the first quality;  
eight thousand acres, the half of which I  
will sell at one third its value; the pur-  
chaser may have his choice; patented 17  
years ago; entries very special.

After the half of 600 acres of first qual-  
ity, three miles from Fleming court  
house; old patents and special entries—  
on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale,  
adjoining lower Mackafee's tract, level  
but of inferior quality—for this I will  
take good horses at 6s per acre; the ti-  
tles undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on  
Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a ne-  
ver failing spring on it; a part rich land,  
and a part indifferent, within six miles of  
Mann's lick; this has excellent range  
and timber—for this I will take good  
faulds at 12s per acre, if cash 9s per acre.

I have also for sale, fix hundred acres,  
patented land, on Cokerlick, eight miles  
from the Crab orchard—this I will take  
3s per acre for cash, or 4s 6d in horses.

If it will be an accommodation to those  
who may incline to purchase the mills,  
I will give an excellent house woman,  
now living in Lexington.

I will also fatten a good stock of hogs  
cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in  
all, or any of the aforesaid property, that  
any person inclined to purchase, may be well accommodated. The mills I will  
deliver up the tenth of March next, or  
sooner required, on a little more ad-  
vance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise Negroes,  
and Horses, will be taken by instalments,  
as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards,  
jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Bro-  
drick, in Washington, or Mr. Enoch  
Smith, near Montgomery court house, or  
James Brown esq. in Lexington, for in-  
formation and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the subscriber, either in  
Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to pur-  
chase, shall have on the lowest terms, as  
I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to  
be delivered before the 15th of March  
next.

I have also one other plantation for  
sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared  
and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will  
furnish with wheat at cash price, and will,  
if employed, engage to clear them in the  
sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or  
3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.  
14th September, 1801. \*5dt

## FOR SALE,

### TWO STILLS & A BOILER,

Made of Copper, of superior quality. The  
terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and like-  
ly young Horses taken in payment. For further  
particulars application may be made to the Editors  
of this Paper.

November 4, 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And ready to be delivered to subscribers,  
ORATIONS  
ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERI-  
CAN INDEPENDENCE, &c.

Delivered in the State house in Frank-  
fort on the Fourth day of July last, by  
Four Students.—A few copies for sale  
at this office.

JUST PUBLISHED  
and may be had at this Office.  
The matchless history of  
JOSEPH and his BRETHREN,  
in sheets for frames or Pamphlets: illus-  
trated with fifteen elegant cuts.

## BLANK DEEDS,

On an elegant script type, for sale at  
this Office.

## BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON (City,) Dec. 11.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

December 8, 1801.

According to the standing rules of the  
house the following committees were ap-  
pointed:

Committee of Elec[tions],

Revisal and unfinished  
business,

Claims,

Ways and Means.

A committee was appointed on en-  
rolled bills.

Resolved, That a committee be ap-  
pointed to enquire whether any and what alter-  
ations are necessary in the govern-  
ment of the Territory of Columbia, and  
report by bill or otherwise.

Moved, that the secretary of the  
Treasury be instructed to lay before this  
house a statement of the accounts of Timo-  
thy Pickering late secretary of state.

On this motion a short debate ensued,  
which, however, not effecting the merits  
of the main question, we omit.

On motion the consideration of the  
question was postponed til Monday next.

## ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 30.

The following was handed by Mr. John  
Bulkley, American consul at Lisbon, to  
Capt. Coleman, for publication:

Lisbon 6th October, 1801.

"By a letter from Cadiz, dated 11th  
August, it appears that the Spaniards had  
captured and carried into Algeciras, five  
American vessels, all richly laden; two  
of which belonged to Messrs. Willings  
and Francis, bound to Leghorn.

"By another letter, dated Algeciras,  
21st September, the Spaniards had fur-  
ther captured the Molly of Philadelphia,  
which they condemned, and the ship  
Perseverance, capt. Knox, had been sent  
in there, though her destination was Na-  
ples, with strict injunctions not to touch  
at Gibraltar."

The 20th September, the U. S. frigate  
George Washington, arrived at Gibral-  
tar from Philadelphia.

The rumour spread on Saturday of  
Spain having declared War against Amer-  
ica, is without foundation; capt. Cole-  
man having no other information than  
what is contained in the above commun-  
ication from Mr. Bulkley.

It appears by the papers of last even-  
ing that Menou offered terms of capitu-  
lation on the 30th, August.

## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

## VARIETY.

I'll live no more single, but get me a wife;  
For, change, says poor Tom is the comfort of life;  
A wife changes good, more happy than her.  
A wife of marriage, more happy than her.  
Ever, when children and smalling began to increase,  
And a load godly doxy molested his peace,  
I wish in my heart I was quit of my wife;  
For, change, says poor Tom is the comfort of life.

## ANECDOTE.

A member of the assembly in one of these American states, moved for a law to enlarge the power of Justices. Another requested as a previous motion, that a law might be passed to enlarge their *catusity*.

## RICE—For Sale.

AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, a quantity of EXCELLENT RICE—that who will purchase tools, or awards shall be furnished at six per cent., delivered either at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of Hickman.

March 24th, 1801.  
J. J. Dufour.

I will either Sell or Rent, my HOUSES & LOTS in town, referring a small piece in front of Mr. Reid's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office. If I do not sell, I would make an allowance to any one who would rent it for a term of years, for repairs and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

## LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

LAND. 30

In different parts of this state.—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Bodley.

December 24th, 1800.

THOMAS REID,

Copper and Tin Smith, 14

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop from opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ch. Humphreys, next door above Mr. Wm. Morton's, and nearly opposite Mr. Brent's tavern, where he continues to carry on his business as usual.

He will take two or three apprentices to the above business.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District Court, Sct.

November Term, 1801.

John Wilkins, Complainant,  
Against  
Alexander Scott, } Defendants,  
John P. Duvall, } IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Alexander Scott, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; and now having entered his appearance agreeable to Law and the rules of this Court—On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney—it is ordered, that he appear here at the next court, and answer the complainant's bill—and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house in Macon county, and that this order be published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting-house, in Washington.

Taste

FRANCIS TAYLOR, C.W.D.C.

## A GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, a very valuable

B RICK H O U S E,

... And well Improved

L O T T , 14

In the town of Frankfort, formerly occupied by Col. Easton, with every convenience fit for reception of a genteel family; a bargain may be expected, for cash, or I will sell it on a long credit, for bonds with good security, or I will exchange it for lands in the North Western Territory.

L S O .

I have just received from Baltimore, Wine, Brandy, Muscovado Sugar, Wool and Cotton cards, Confection, Turkey-Yarn, &c. a parcel full quality Mill Saws.

JOHN MULLANPHY.

Frankfort, Sept. 20th, 1801.

N. B. 620 quire Blank Books, first quality paper and binding, will be sold extremely low whole sale or retail.

Richard Ashton

John W. Sturt.

Lexington, Mo., 14th 1801.

76

THE participation of BLEDSOE &

BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective balances—who has lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a su-

perior quality.

BEST GREEN COFFEE; CHO-

COLATE & TEAS; MALA-

G. A. TENERIFF. OLD

PORT, SHERRY &

MADEIRA WINES.

FIRST & SECOND QUALITY

FRENCH BRANDY.

PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COP-

TERS & MADDER.

QUEENS WARE assort'd

HARD WARE & CUTLERY assort'd

He also has on hand, a quantity of Mann'sick

SALT, of a superior quality two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be

supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes the liberty of informing the pub-

lic, that he is now living at his

FERRY.

On the road leading from Lexington to Danville, or the Crab-orchard, and from his strict attention to his business he flatters himself that he will give GENERAL SATISFACTION, to those who please to favor him with their custom. He would also inform the public the road is in BETTER REPAIR than that to any Ferry on the River, and a FERRY-BOAT sufficient to carry any Waggon and Team, and will Ferry on the following terms: (to wit) for all Wheel Carriages nine pence per wheel, Man and Horse, four pence halfpenny; all kinds of stock, two pence per head, and at all times when the River can be forded with safety he will FERRY FREE.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Sept. 23 1801.

15 MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received an assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Among which is a large assortment of the

most fashionable FUR & WOOL HATS & C. & C. Which they will sell at the lowest prices, for CASH, GINSENG, TO-

BACCO, WHEAT, PORK, SAL-T-P.E.

THE, &c. &c.

Lexington, 28th Sept. 1801.

42 DAVID REID,

SADDLER,

R E S P E C T U L Y informs the public, that he has

removed his shop from the corner of Main and Cross streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Pew, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his unmitting attention to business, and the opportunity he has for acquiring a general knowledge of it, still to hold his share of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th, 1801.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. D. R.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND

FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Madi-

son county.

400 in dotts. waters of Otter creek.

5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Lit-

tle Miami river.

400 on Severn's Valley creek.

Good titles will be made to purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Ma-

dison county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLEY.

Sept. 22, 1801. tf

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, liv-

ing at Mann's Lick about the 28th

December last a Negro man named

HARRY,

about 25 years of age, upwards of six

feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of cloathing with him, among which is the following. A new green broad cloth coat, wavyfond jacket, gingham do white shirts, new leather overalls, castor hat, a new grey liney hunting-shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new lines, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by

JAMES F. MOORE.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers from Philadelphia,

inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have just commenced

the manufacture of COACH & CARRIAGE

M A K I N G, PAINTING & TRIMMING,

Painting, Glass, & Leather.

Persons who chose to employ them, may have

their work done at the shortest notice, the most reasonable price, and the neatest manner.

Richard Ashton

John W. Sturt.

Lexington, Mo., 14th 1801.

76

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LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a su-

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PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COP-

TERS & MADDER.

QUEENS WARE assort'd

HARD WARE & CUTLERY assort'd

He also has on hand, a quantity of Mann'sick

SALT, of a superior quality two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be

supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

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QUEENS WARE assort'd

HARD WARE & CUTLERY assort'd

He also has on hand, a quantity of Mann'sick

SALT, of a superior quality two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be

supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

THE participation of BLEDSOE &

BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all

those who are indebted to the said firm, are re-

quested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective balances—who has lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a su-

perior quality.

BEST GREEN COFFEE; CHO-

COLATE & TEAS; MALA-

G. A. TENERIFF. OLD

PORT, SHERRY &

MADEIRA WINES.

FIRST & SECOND QUALITY

FRENCH BRANDY.

PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COP-

TERS & MADDER.

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